BISHOP POTTER ON PIECE WORK AND SULIDARITY OF LABOR.

He Finds Against Employing Lithographers In Their Controversy with the Litho-graphic Artists - For Social Progress and a Minimum Wage of \$18 a Week, Bishop Henry C. Potter, who was chosen referee by the striking lithographers last winter and was accepted as such by the employers, has rendered his decision. He decides in favor of the employees practically all the points submitted to him.

While the employers who agreed to his selection as referee will abide by the decision, they are hotter than mustard about it. They say that in place of deciding the questions at issue on testimony that was submitted, the Bishop threw aside the testimony and delivered a lec-ture on the "rights" of labor and on social progress. They say the decision is outrageous, and that the suggestion that they have any rights at all as against their employees is ap-parently looked on with disdain. THE SUN reporter saw yesterday a statement made by the head of one of the largest firms in the city, which contained this sentence:
"No greater outrage has ever been perpe-

trated on business interests, but I suppose that there is nothing left for us to do but to accept it. But I say now I'll have no more Bishop in

The labor men say the decision is fair and just. Here it is in full:

The labor men say the decision is fair and just. Here it is in full:

10 Washington Square.
New York, May 8, 1866.
Gentlemen: Having, in reply to a request from the Board of Arbitration of the Lithographers' Association of the metropolitan district, and the New York subordinate association of the International Lithographic Artists' and Engravers' Insurance Protective Association of the United States and Canada, undertaken to act as arbitrator and referred in certain matters at issue between their respective organizations. I beg to say that I have given the question submitted to me the best consideration in my power. On the occasion of the first hearing of the representatives of the two disagreeing associations on the svening of April 11, you will remember that, after submitting their respective briefs, and the submission of such arguments as accombanied them, your Board agreed to meet at the rail of the referee, and consented to his invoking, meantime, the aid and counsel of the Council of Mediation and Conciliation, of which he is Chairman.

At a meeting of that body on April 13 the briefs submitted by you were communicated to it, and a committee was appointed to advise with the undersigned in regard to the lithographers' strike.

That committee consisted of Prof. Felix Adler and Mr. A. Oscar Cole. I have also been favored with an opinion by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, a valued member of the Board of Conciliation.

The judgment of all these advisers concursentively with my own, and, indeed, I cannot do better in stating it than to use, as Ishall do from time to time in this paper, as occasion may require, the language in which one or other of them has expressed it.

The questions originally at issue between the parties to this arbitration were, if I am correctly informed, the following:

(a) The abolition of piece work:

(b) Cartain limitations and regulations as to the em-

antormed, the following:

(a) The abolition of piece work;

(b) A minimum scale of wages of \$18 per week;

(c) Certain limitations and regulations as to the employment of apprentices;

(d) The rate of wages to be paid for overtime; and,

(e) Whether 44 or 41% hours should constitute the weekly hours of labor.

gloyment of apprentices:

(d) The rate of wages to be paid for overtime; and,
(e) Whether 44 or 47% hours should constitute the
weekly hours of labor.

As I am advised, the arbitrators concurred
substantially as to points c and d, and as to
these, therefore, I need not further rife. As to
(e) the demand of the lithographic artists that
forty-four hours should constitute the weekly
hours of labor seems to me unreasonable. Their
work is not especially exacting or exhansting,
and, compared with many other kinds of labor,
is done under agreeable, conditions. My decision
upon this point is that 47% hours shall constitute the weekly hours of labor.

There remain only two other points concerning which the parties to the arbitration have
been unable to reach an agreement, viz., (a) and
(b), relating respectively to the abolition of
piece work, and a minimum scale of wages of
\$18 per week. I concur in the opinion that
these two points hang together, and cannot be
considered or acted upon separately.

As to the first of them, the employers claim
that payment by the piece is provocative of exertion on the part of the workmen and therefore to their interest. The employees
claim, first, that payment by the piece stimulates to overexertion, and is therefore injurious
to health: secondly, that it blaces the individual
workmen at the mercy of the employer by compelling the former, when the exigencies of
competition lead to the lowering of prices, to
accept a remuneration which, when stretched
over the requisite number of weeks, materially
diminishes his earnings. As to the dharge of
sloth urged by the employers against the operations of the wage-work system, the employees
reply that a competent foreman can readily
estimate the amount and quality of the work
to be expected, and that the workman who falls
to come up to such requirement can be diseharged.

The glist of the matter seems to be this: There
is a tendency at the present day among the
workmen demand it. The conditions implied
in the piece-work system al

der these circumstances. There can be compromise ast o hours of labor, as to the amount of
wages to be paid, as to the number of apprentices to be allowed, &c. It fact, wherever
the difference can be stated numerically
compromise seems clearly in order. But
I do not see how there can be any compromise
between opposing principles. If, nevertheless,
the arbitrator or referee is required to give a decision, it seems to me that he must consult his
highest conscience as to which of the opposite
tendencies makes for the social good, and side
with one or the other of the parties accordingly.
In the interest of arbitration as a means of setting labor disputes, this point should be clearly
stated, so that the distinction between arbitration and compromise may come to be recognized.

tiling labor disputes, this point should be clearly stated, so that the distinction between arbitration and compromise may come to be recognized.

Having called attention to it, I beg to add that I find myself constrained to decide in favor of the abolition of piece work.

Though there is some uncertainty as to the evidence as to the usage in this matter, the weight of testimony would seem to be in favor of a growing acceptance throughout the country of the rule which disallows piece work. Such a rule undoubtedly makes it possible for an artist under certain conditions to take advantage of his employer. But his employer has in the power of discharge at least one effective corrective of any such tendency, and a wise labor union will discourage such unfaithfulness by its own rules.

As to the remaining matter in controversy, the minimum wage, the term "minimum wage" appears to be something of a misnomer. A minimum wage neans, of course, the least that shall be paid. Yet the employees themselves concede that less than \$18 shall be paid when it has been established by a joint committee that the value of an artisan's work is less. At the same time if we look at the substance of the demand and waive the accuracy of the designating term, I think it is not difficult to see the object which the men wish to gain. It is to erect a barrier against the excessive cheapening of the product of their labor by competition. The desire for cheapness on the part of consumers—a desire to which manufacturers and merchants are willing to yield so long as they can secure a profit—is undoubtedly projific of evil results to the working class, and is to-day one of the greatest dangers against which they have to contend. And it is this desire which one of the parties to the present dispute is seeking to resist by providing for a fixed wage, below which cheapness shall not be allowed to descend. Less, indeed, as has been admitted, may be paid if the workman is worthless. But it must be distinctly established that he is, and the presumption

In addition to securing the decision of the Bish-

op, THE SUN reporter yesterday got extracts from the testimony on which the decision was based, and some of them are presented herewith. To be gin with, the Lithographers' Association of the metropolitan district is composed of thirty-nine firms and corporations. They have a capital of

metropolitan district is composed of thirty-nine firms and corporations. They have a capital of \$10,000,000, employ several thousand hands, and pay \$40,000 a week in wages.

The New York subordinate association of the International Artists and Emgravers' Insurance and Protective Association of the United States and Canada is composed of the men and boys employed by the houses in the association in the trade of drawing or engraving designs on stone. They are called lithographic artists though they do not originate designs, but simply reproduce on stone, more or less mechanically, the designs of artists in oil, water color, or black and white, which are given to them as copies. Some of them have worked at pleid work, that is, they are paid for what they do, and not for the time it takes them to do it. Others have worked on salary. A week work has consisted of 47% hours, divided as follows:

8 A. M. to 12 M. 12 50 P. M. to 5 P. M. and Saturday's 8 A. M. to 1 F. M.

The demands had the association made on the employers are correctly set out in the decision of the litahou. In support of these demands the representatives of the employees made a series of statements. They said in support of the shorter hour demand that the high-class work was such a strain upon the beryes and systems

on the workers that forty-four hours a week was cast the status and work 47% hours if the small could later and retain his feesities for many length of time, but they were willing to endure this strain and work 47% hours if the employers week and abolish piece work. They asserted that unless these two things were conceded together the workens would be abseited; at the later they are they all they are the are they are they are they are they are they are they are they

the impossibility of making the concessions and of continuing the business at a profit.

UNIVERSITY CLUB TO MOVE. Practically Unantmous Vote to Build on

The University Club decided last night, at a arge meeting of its members, to adopt the policy recommended by its council, and to move es soon as practicable to more commodious quarters up town. This decision will involve adopting a further recommendation of the souncil, namely, enlarging its limit of membership and letting in a large waiting list. The quarters which the club now occupies-the old Union League Club house, opposite the Madison Square Garden-belongs to the Jerome estate and is held under a lease which will expire in and is held under a lease which will expire in about three years. The present membership of the club is up to the constitutional limit of 1.200 resident members and 900 non-resident members, and there is a waiting list of 500 persons. A special committee has reported in favor of the purchasing of five lots on the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, a part of the St. Luke's Hospital property. The plot is 125 feet by 100 feet. At the meeting last night recre than 500 members were present, and it was decided by an almost unanimous vote to buy this plot and to build a new club house upon it.

The price to be paid for the lot is \$175,000. The house to be built upon it will cost about \$300,000. Toward the \$1.275,000 the club already has in hand in cash about \$300,000, which it has been saving for a building fund. It is estimated that the new site and house can be acquired and run without increasing the present yearly dues of \$60 if the policy of enlarging the membership is carried out.

The new building will be six stories tall, and is to have all the modern club house accommodations, including a fire-proof library to house the 13,000 books already in it and many more which it will have, niches or apartments for study, sleeping rooms with baths attached, a dining and smoking room for guests, a swimming tank and Turkish and Russian baths, a roof garden, billiard and bowling rooms, and a storage place for bicycles. It is believed that the club will be able to move into its new thouse, before the expiration of its present lease, about three years. The present membership

Troy Collar Girls on Strike.

ALBANY, May 14 .- A big strike among the collar girls in Troy is probable. The shirt tarchers and ironers in the employ of Tim & Co. left their work to-day, and to-morrow it is Co, left their work to-day, and to-morrow it is probable that all the other girls in Tim & Co, 's employ numbering nine hundred, will go out, as the demand of the girls, presented after a large meeting, was refused by the employers. Three hundred girls are now on strike.

The cause of the trouble is because of the company's action in procuring machines and cutting the wages from 16 cents for troning to 0 cents. The strikers agreed to accept a reduction to 13 cents, but this was refused by the company. The starchers went out in sympathy, and to the strikers accept the company. cents, but this was retused by the target. The starchers went out in sympathy, and morrow it is expected that the 600 other girls will go out.

The girls also insist on the discharge of two foremen who are obnoxious to them.

Buffaio Carpenters to Bemand an Eight-

hour Day. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14. - At a meeting of the Carpenters' District Council last night it was decided to demand an eight-hour work day. Beginning next Monday, the carpenters will work only eight hours, and if the besses object a lock-out will result. The men say they will not atrike, but will leave with their beases the issue of accepting eight hours as a day's work or instituting a lock-out. The carpenters are well

Black Blamoud Express Handsomest Trains in the World. Be inning May thin, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast innited train service between New York and liuffalo. Leave New York daily except Sanday, at 12 on toon, serving at Buffalo 1000 P. M. hervice and equipment strictly firsteines. Mean a la uneto. Paggage sheeked to and from notes and testdences. Take Cortlands or Desbrosses Street Forty.—Air.



Nora Perry, better known ten years ago than o-day as a poet, novelist, and journalist, died on Wednesday at Dudley, Mass., after a brief Illness. She was 55 years old. Her literary career began with the publication of "Rosalind Newcomb" in Harper's Magazine, as a serial story, in 1859-00. Having established some-thing of a reputation by this she went to Boston and soon became well-known in the literary set there. As a poet she met with little success at first, but finally succeeded in attracting attention in this line by a poem which the Affantic Monthly rejected. It was printed in a news-



NORA PERRY.

paper and copied widely, whereupon the editor who had rejected it meeting Miss l'erry one day, remarked to her, forgetting that the poem had been through his hands, that he would give 20 any time for one like it. Shortly after she wrote, and the Atlantic published, "After the Bail, which was greatly admired by Longfellow, and gave its title to a book of Miss Perry's verses, published in 1875. Other works by her are: "Book of Love Stories," 1881; "For a Woman," 1885; "New Songs and Other Ballads," 1886; "A Flock of Giris," 1887, and "Lyrics and "Lyrics and "Legends," 1890. She was for several years the Boston correspondent of the Chicago Tribine, and afterward of the Providence Jointal.

Orrin H. Greenleaf, 73 years old, and for many years President of the Holyke Paper Company, died in Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He gave the first seventy acres of Forest Park to Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He gave the first seventy acres of Forest Park to Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He gave the first seventy acres of Forest Park to Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He gave the first seventy acres of Holyke Paper Company, and had the supervision of these two paper mills and his large warehouse. He also became President of the Springfield, Mass., Vice-President of the American Paper Makers Association, and for six years was a member of the Springfield Common Council. He leaves a wildow and three daughters.

Mrs. Caroline Terbell, widow of Henry Terbell, the oldest resident of Port Jervis, died on the waste of the sanitary condition of the street and elevated cars and public buildings, of school hygiene, and of police matrons and municipal longing louses.

It was to the subject of these lodging houses that the longing houses.

widow and three daughters.

Mrs. Caroline Tertiell, widow of Henry Terbell, the oldest resident of Port Jervis, died on Wednesday evening of apoplexy, aged 90. She was born in Litchfield county, Conn., in 1806, and was one of a family of twelve, each of whom liven to be over seventy years old. Her father and mother lived to be 70 and 78, Mrs. Terbell gave liberally to the Methodist church of Port Jervis.

of Port Jervis.

Gardner Morse, identified with the business interests of New Haven for more than sixty years, died yesterday. He was born in Mariboro, Mass., in 1805. In 1835 he was Colonel of the Second Regiment of Connecticut. He had held several local offices.

The Rev. Father Cafferty, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Georgia, died yesterday in Atlanta. He had recently returned from a trip abroad for his health. He was a native of Ireland, and had been Vicar-General wenty years. twenty years.

Col. S. Staats Taylor, the oldest graduate of Rutgers College, died in Cairo, Ill., yesterday. He was graduated from Rutgers in 18:39 with his brother, Dr. Augustus F. Taylor, once Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J.

COLONNADE HOTEL INQUEST. Relatives of the Suicide Believed to Be

Afraid of Publicity. At the inquest yesterday in the case of the unknown woman, supposed to be Mrs. Everett of Soston, who was found dead at the Colonnade Hotel on last Friday, Coroner Dobbs, in his opening statement to the jury, announced that the cause of death was a pistol wound in the head, self-inflicted. Then the hearing of testimony began. The witnesses were Clerk William R. Mitcheil of the hotel, Edward Norton, a bell boy; Amelia Hackett, a chambermaid, and Policemen Naughton and Hunt. Their evidence was a repetition of the stories that have already

was a repetition of the stories that have already been published in the newspapers regarding the woman's death. The jury agreed that it was a case of suicide.

In Officer Nauchton's testimony it appeared that Mr. Mitchell had removed the cartridges from the suicide's pistol, and deroner hobbs interjected the observation that he should have let the weapon alone. The bell boy afterward said that it was he who had taken out the cartridges, and the Coroner warned him never to do anything like that again. The chambermaid said that Mrs. Everett bade her good-by on Thursday afternoon.

E. K. Pedrick of 103 East Twenty-third street,

anything like that again. The chambermaid said that Mrs. Everett bade her good-by on Thursday afternoon.

E. K. Pedrick of 163 East Twenty-third street, who described himself as a contractor and builder, called at the Morgue last night and said he believed the bedy of the Colonnade Hotel suicide to be that of Clara J. Glenfield of Michigan. He says the woman was in business with her father, and that several months ago she had some difficulty with him and came Fast. She lived in Madison, N. J., as Mrs. B. Meade for a short time. After looking at the dead woman's photograph and some of her belongings, he refused to look at the body, saying that he was sure it was Miss Glenfield.

It is believed that the relatives of the dead woman are aware of the circumstances and events of the past week and are keeping the run of sverything, but are remaining quiet hecause of the publicity that has been attached to the woman's fate.

Broaded Over a Bouble Marrier.

Brooded Over a Double Murder CROWS POINT, Ind., May 14. Jacob Ellwanger shot and killed himself at his home here personal and a since the personal transport of the was stricken with apoplery as a result of the shock and will die. Filwanger's Insanity was due to brooking over the murier of his son and son's wife at Cedar Lake, near here, last year. \$10,000 Bamages for Killing Fuellts,

In the suit of Mrs. Barbara Fuellis against the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania miliroads for the killing of her husband last year, by a Lehigh train running on the Fennsylvania tracks a Seeark jury last night gave a verdict of \$10,000 against the Fennsylvania company alone. The suit was for \$15,000, and the Fennsylvania arivanta was regarded by the jury as solely re-sponsible for Mr. Fuellis's death.

THEIR WORK FOR HEALTH.

NATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIA-TION WOMEN DISCUSS IT.

They Henr Pintn-spoken Bescriptions of Subterranean Bake Shops and Other Un-sanitary Things - Mayor Strong Prom-less on Office and Mr. Rossevelt Talks, There was a new sort of a convention in town resterday. It was so small in numbers that one undersized but healthy maid was able to serve the entire assemblage with afternoon tea. It dealt with large subjects, however, and startled itself over and over again with its terrible tales. It was a woman's convention. The afternoon tea item makes this statement hardly necessary, but it was the very first of its kind. It was the Convention of the Ladies' National Health Protective Association, and was held in the lecture room of the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third street. Delegates from all over the country came together in the afternoon and reported the work they had accomplished in the municipal housekeeping of their various cities. If a stranger had wandered into the convention without knowing what to expect, he would have had hard work to reconcile the situation to itself, so to speak. He might have come in when the intellectual-appearing President of the Brooklyn association. Mrs. James Scrimgcour, was saying gently but

"I say spit! Expectorate will not do." Mrs. Scrimgeour was simply referring to her language in reference to the efforts of the association to discourage the Brooklyn man from public expectoration. Mrs. Scrimgeoursaid that the good old Anglo-Saxon word "spitting" was good enough for her.

"Do not spit in this car' is the way we word the notices for our street cars," said the lady from Brooklyn. " A man might not understand the word expectorate, but he knows what 'spitting'

The delegates all grouned with deep appreciation, just as they all shouted with laughter when Miss T. Barcalow said that the sidewalks ought to be washed every morning before the men go down town, "so that the men could have a nice, clean sidewalk to spit on!"

This habit of expectoration, which Mrs. Rosenfeld called "the exclusive prerogative of ever American citizen," came in for a good deal of attention. The Hon. Teddy Roosevelt chortled with glee when Mrs. Rosenfeld said that some people said that an American man did not feel at home in a house until after he had spat in it; and when she said that it was regarded by many as a means of expressing emotion, the Hon. Teddy laughed aloud. So did Mayor Strong, who was presiding at the meeting; so did Capt. Gibson, who sat at the Mayor's right, and the Hon, C. G. Wilson, President of the Board of Health, who, with Dr. Moreau Morris, also occupied the platform.

These honorable sirs were overwhelmed with compliments at the hands of the women, and Mayor Strong gallantly returned them all with so much feeling that his utterance was choked. He told Miss Barcalow, who announced plainly that she thought she deserved to be an inspector of streets, that he thought so, too. "You shall have your appointment to-mor-

row," said the Mayor, "if I have any influence with the Board."

Miss Barcalow had described in graphic terms the evils which the Health Protective Association has been trying to drive from our streets. The dainty noses—and others—throughout the audience were uptilted as Miss Barcalow gave

audience were uptilted as Miss Barcalow gave the rank details. But they went up higher still when Miss Mary Phillips gave a little picture of how the bread of New York is made.

Miss Phillips's subject was "Sanitary Bakeshops," but she said that the sanitary ones were too few to be worth mentioning. She proceeded to describe the average bread-baking place in terms which would discourage the most voracious arriculte. She said that dirt and a perfect Indifference of hysicalo laws enter into almost every bakeshop composition, no matter how frested the exterior nor how plumed the interior.

ingiene, and of police matrons and municipal lodging houses. It was to the subject of these lodging houses that the Hon. Teddy Rooseveit paid his most barticular compliments. He said that he had found that the lodging houses were admirably constructed for two purposes. They made it possible for tramps to exist without working, and they provided for the absolute contamination of any honest man who took refuge there. "The idea of closing the municipal lodging house scended to cause intense anguish of mind to people, who said I was down on the poor working man. Only yesterday I received a letter from an excellent organization begging for the opening of the lodging houses, but they will most settled buildog expression of countenance. "In spite of the deep anguish caused to the benevolent, philanthropic World, we mean to un these affairs in what seems to us the best way."

way."

Mr. Roosevelt made himself more than solid with the holles by saying that he begged them to continue their work, that he thanked them for their invaluable assistance, and that he also thanked them for their reasonableness. It is so seldom that a woman finds a man that will call her reasonable that he life in the profound gratitude of the entire organization, and Mayor Strong had to get up a better compliment than ever when his next turn came. next turn came.

Capt, litheon represented Col, Waring of the
Street Cleaning Department. He said that the
department had been brought to the point
where a man who wanted to enter with hope
had to leave politics behind, and that the man
who wanted to bring in politics had to leave

who wasted to bring in politics had to leave hone behind.

The Convention was an extraordinary one in many respects. It was absolutely harmonious from beginning to end. There was a bit of a breeze in the afternoon, when a lady from Philadelphia—that is to say, a woman from Philadelphia—developed a propensity for asking questions. The members of the Philadelphia association don't like to be called ladies. You can't make any of them among by saying. "You're no lady!" They say that it is much better form to say women, and they, as well as the Brooklyn women, rather insinuated that the New York association is not at all modern and up to date in calling themselves ladies. But Mrs. Trautmann, the President of the New

Wherever you





Your Boys Desire For Good Clothes

Can surely best be gratified, where these goods, made by Tailors who work for Boys exclusively, are given a fit and finish that insure in every instance a handsome, stylish garment—made from carefully tested material, offered at such moderate prices, they are economical, as well. The lowing is an example:

Sailor Suit, Made of medium weight navy blue cheved finished serge, air, in ely all wood, thorough iv fast colorsilk embroidered. Sizes 3to 12 years; a suit which is appropriate for all most any occasion and whose wearing qualities we can recommend.

Wash Suits of white duck, brown linen, striped gains and other suitable materials, in a variety of coors and combinations—have the style, fit and fluish that is a distinctive feature of our Boys' Clothing.

60-62 West 23d St. ************



York ladies, carefully explained to Mrs. Scribner, the President of the Philadelphia women, that there are some ladies still alive, and that a few of them at least are in this organization, and won't give up "the dear old nams." The Philadelphia woman accepted the New York lady's explanation, and proved that she cherished no resentment by inviting the association to meet in the Quaker City next spring.

The officers of the New York association are: President, Mrs. Ralph Trautmann: First Vice-President, Mrs. M. A. Newton; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. Hermann: Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. Rosenfeld; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Wakeman; Treasurer, Miss M. Phillips: Auditor, Mrs. J. de la M. Lozier.
Beard of Directors—Mrs. S. Baum, Miss T. Harcalow, Mrs. II. S. Rell, Mrs. C. Errani, Mrs. C. Fendler, Mrs. J. Fiske, Mrs. C. L. Holt, Mrs. M. J. Herbert.

Mrs. H. S. Heil, Mrs. C. Errani, Mrs. C. Fendier, Mrs. J. Fiske, Mrs. C. L. Holt, Mrs. M. J. Herbert.

The delegates present were:

Mrs. H. H. Wood, Erle, Pa.; Mrs. Woodbridge, Chester, Pa.; Dr. De Hart, Jersey, City; Mrs. J. Burtis, Orange, Miss Mary Butter, Yonkers, Mrs. E. M. Bayles, Port Jefferson; Miss Clara Conway, Mempnis, Tenn.; Mrs. L. M. Coonley, Chicago; Mrs. M. Clant, Perth Amboy; Mrs. Frances Stillman, Albany, Mrs. M. E. Detter, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. K. H. Gallison, Orange, N. J.; Miss Gaines, Jersey City; Mrs. Goodrich, Flushing, Mrs. F. H. Hall, Monsclair, Mrs. E. B. Horton, Cranford; Mrs. J. E. Lutviell, Knogville, Tenn.; Mrs. L. L. Lewis, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. A. Northun, Yonkers, Mrs. McHen, Willington, Del.; Mrs. M. Hall, Monsclair, Mrs. Ris. M. Funkett, Mrs. M. Hasse, Mrs. M. Hayne, Naalwille, Fonn., Mrs. Ella Mass., Mrs. Matheway, John Mrs. Janes Crimecour, Hrs. Livia, Mrs. Alland, Mrs. J. K. Serthner and Mrs. Olive Point, Philadochila, Mrs. J. K. Serthner and Mrs. Olive Point, Philadochila, Mrs. B. R. Sherman, Yonkers, Mrs. Liex, orthert, Paintedel, Mrs. and J. Perry, Brooklyn, Dr. Sarah H. Stavenson, Chicago, Dr. Julia H. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. Schnider, Perth Amboy.

The Manhattan Conference and the New York and Brooklyn Association Made One The Manhattan Conference of the Congrega tional Church held its annual meeting yesterday at the Tompkins Avenue Church, in Brooklyn, and voted to adopt the plan of union with the New York and Brooklyn Association which the association already had adopted.

The plan was approved without a dissenting voice, thus restoring harmony among all the Congregational churches in the metropolitan district which had been separated since the controverwhich had been separated since the controver-sies growing out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. The consolidated organizations will be known as the Manhattan and Brooklyn Conference of the Congregational Church. The constitution and rules of the Manhattan churches have been

and rules of the Manhattan churches have been retained.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church was present and participated in the proceedings. It is the first time a representative of Plymouth Church had appeared at the Manhattan Conference in twenty years. These officers were elected: the Rev. A. C. Perkins, Presidents; H. L. Pratt and C. P. Pierce, Vice-Presidents; the Rev. J. B. Clark, Secretary and Trassurer.

Catholic Club Reception to Bishop Farley The Catholic Club gave a reception last night to Bishop John M. Farley. All the clergy of the diocese were invited and very many of them were there. The principal guest was welcomed by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court, President of the clib, who said in his address:

"It would be well nigh impossible for a Catholic of New York to dwell upon the distingui-hing merits of the clergy of his Church in this archilecese without forming in his mind an ideal of what a priest and pastor should be, and without that ideal resolving itself into something like the personality of our eminent and beloved guest of this evening. And this might be accounted for in two ways: First, that he is identified with the clergy of this city, having risen from their ranks, having exercised the most important official functions among them as Vicar-General, baving enjoyed the most intimate relations with them, and all for so many years; but next, and above all, because in so marked a degree he has illustrated their finest characteristics of ardent endeavor, guided by prudent moderation; their zeal controlled by wisdom, and their steadfastness and courage admated by gentleness and tenderness." were there. The principal guest was welcomed

St. Catherine's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Eighty-first street and Madison avenue, ceiebrated its fiftieth auniversry yesterday.

Superintendent Constable has appointed A. J. dilisert of 30 Carmine street assistant attorney of the Building separtment at a salary of \$1,300.

Judge Truax has granted an absolute divorce to Eimer E. Thorn from Maria Thorn. Judge Stover has granted a limited divorce to Harriet Aust from Walter Aust.

Henry J. Jordan, an Englishwan, 30 years old of

Walter Aust.

Henry J. Jordan, an Englishman, 30 years old, of g! West Nineteenth street, was fined \$500 yeater-day in the General bessions by Judge Fitzgerald for Benalty practising medicine. for literally practising medicine.

Edward Browne, son of ex-City Court Judge Edward Browne, son of ex-City Court Judge Edward Browne was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to be examined as to his sanity. Young Browne had been arrested for drunkenness to night before.

Waiter Hammond, the buffer who said his name was Fhilly Edward for passing a worthless check on Tiffans & Co., was sent to the Edmin Reformatory by Judge Firegerald yesterday.

John F. Hilly, a Taumany man of the Seventh Assembly district, who was cashler in the sherif's office under Sherif' dorman, has been appointed deputy collector of city revenue in the Finance be-partment by Comptroller Fireh.

partment by Comptroller Fitch.

The members of the Catholic Club gave a reception last night to Pashor John Ji. Farley of this city at the club house, 120 West Fifty ubith aircet. It was the last and most notable embridament given by the club during the sunter season.

Charles E. Cochrane, who had the liet. D. G. Wyles ammonied to the Harlem Police Court, writes that charges were never made sgainst bills or any of the session of the Harlem Problyterian Church and that his connection with that church has not been severed.

Leon severed. Edward Arnold, is years old of 240 West Sixty-fourth street, was declared lineauc by a 147 soften street, was declared lineauc by a 147 soften lung Pitapraid in the General Sessions yesterday. He had been confined in the Tombe awaiting trial on a charge of passing a forged check. a forged check.

Terence Casey, the young brass finisher of New Haven, who feil between two cars in the Hott Haven railroad yard and was run over on Wedneeday night while trying to steal a ride to his home on freight train, died yesterday morning in the Harlem Hounitel. REGINALD JAFFRAY HURT.

HIS LEO CRUSHED BY A TRAIN AND THEN AMPUTATED. He Tried to Catch a Train, Lost His Hold

on the Rail and Rolled Under the Car-Presence of Mind Probably Saved His Life-Just Back from His Wedding Trip. Reginald H. Jaffray, a grandson of the late E. S. Jaffray, fell while attempting to board a moving train at the Irvington station of the New York Central Railroad yesterday morning, and received injuries which rendered the amputation of his right leg necessary. For ome time it was feared that he had been hurt mortally, but it is thought now that he will recover. The operation was performed by Dr.

Bull of this city, assisted by several other sur

geons, within six bours after the accident. Mr. Jaffray is a son of Howard S. Jaffray, and is 25 years old. On April 21 he married Miss Azuba Barney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Barney of Irvington, and he returned from his wedding trip last week. Before his marriage he lived in the Jaffray homestead in Irvington, one of the handsomest country seats in the town. On his return from his wedding trip Mr. Jaffray went with his wife to Mr. Barney's home, Willowbrook, which is about a ten minutes' walk from the Irvington station. On Monday he began to come to this city daily to attend to his duties in the auditing office of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. He came to the city on the local train leaving Irvington at 7:39 o'clock every morning. Two of his brothers, E. S. and Kenneth Jaffray, come to the city on the same train, and the trio usually met on the station platform a few minutes before the train was due to go. Mr. Jaffray did not like to pass much time at the station, however, and it frequently happened that he had no time to spare in catching the train. Yesterday morning Mr. Jaffray overslept, and

when he had finished his breakfast he did not

have time to walk to the station through the

when he had finished his breakfast he did not have time to walk to the station through the main road. Instead, he walked from the Barney place down the hill to the railroad tracks. The trains for New York run on the western track, and when Mr. Jaffray reached the highway, 250 feet from the station, his train was starting up. He saw that he would not have time to catch it at the station, and he decided to cross the tracks and climb on the platform as it went past. He did not expect that he would have any trouble in doing this, for he is an athlicia. He walked to the track on which the train was running and waited for it to come up. He was then about 300 feet from the station.

It does not take the New York Central trains long to get under way, and before this one, which was in charge of Conductor Underwood, got to where Mr. Jaffray stood it was going rapidly. The train was made up of an engine, a smoking car, and two passenger conches. Mr. Jaffray's two brothers were in the thist conch, the second car in the train. Kenneth Jaffray, looking out of the car window, saw his brother standing beside the track. He realized that the train was going too fast to be boarded, and he shouted out of the window to his brother not to attempt to get on. Instead of heeding this warning, however, Reginald Jaffray tried to catch the hand rail of the front platform of the second car. His hands touched the rail, but the train was going too fast for him to draw himself to the steps. He lunged against the steps, which struck his face just below the right eye. The force of his fall and the suction of the passing train drew him forward under the rail. He we had and as soon as he struck the ground he rolled himself over to the right. As he did this he crossed his lears, putting his left foot over his right. He was drawing his knees up in order to get them clear of the track when the forward wheel of the rear truck of the car ran disponally over his right leg, two inches below the knee. Mr. Jaffray had seen his brother fall, and he drew th

Charles Viebrock, a car cleaner at the Pennsylvania Ratiroad station in Jersey City, found a valise in a car of a Rahway train which arrived in Jersey City at 9: 0 A. M. yesterday. There was no mark or tag on it to indicate its ownership. Policeman Royle, who is on duty in the waiting room, opened the valise and found in it the body of a baby girl apparently about two weeks old. The body was removed to the Morgue.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Senator Hansbrough, from the Committee on Library, yesterday favorably reported to the Sen-ate a bill for the erection of a monument at Gettys-burg to President Lincoln.

The body of Emory Davis of New Haven, N. Y., was found dead beside the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Hallroad tracks near Pulnski yester-day morning. Both legs were severed.

Joseph Hulmell, 68 years old, was found growned in the hydraulic canal in Gwesso in Wednesday night. He had been missing since Saturdas. It is supposed that he fell into the water while intoxicated.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the follow-ing nominations: Ernest A. Man of Florida, to be Consul at Bergen, Norway, and Robert Hansom of North Carolina, to be second secretary of the Lo-gation of the United States to Mexico. gains of the United States to Mexico.

L. J. Mapes, a contractor and builder of Spring Valley, N. Y., lost \$300 in bills by fire yesterday afternoon, besides his two story dwellting house and all its content. The money was hidden away under the carpet up stairs where the fire started. State Superintendent of Prisons Gen. Anothe Lathrop has located the site for the new State Hospital for insane convicts near Clinton prison, overlooking the Saranac Valley. An appropriation of \$25,000 is provided in the Supply bill for the hospital control of the superior of the convergence of the control of the control

State Agricultural Commissioner Wieting has ap-pointed T. James Owens of Steuben, Onelds agree pointed T. James Owens of Statemen. Onetia coun-ity, in place of James R. Brown, and Asa L. Twitchell of Springellie, in place of George J. Ziedg of his-falo, as Assistant Commissioners of Agriculture, at salaries of \$1,200.

smiaries of \$1,200.

Marion Milier, aged 10 years, and his nephew, Fred Milier, aged 7 years, were drowned on Westnesday while fasting in the Hill dam, a mile from fowmand, N. Y. The little boy fell into the dam and the close treed to save him, but both were arried down by the under current. As the result of the flightness of a court of Equiry into the circumstances attending the disabiling of a gun mount on the critical Robinstances, Socratary Herbert has censured the disabiling of the flightness of the Court of

> To be Behind the Times...

is not merely a trifle ridiculous, but positively detrimental to prosperity and comfort. All new telephone subscribers in New York City admit this and regret not hav-

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Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty second and Broadway.

RAINES LAW ODDITIES.

The Great Chinese Tank Question Bargain Days tu Hotel Registers,

Some of the special excise agents who were examined last Tuesday are anxiously waiting for returns from Albany to ascertain whether or not they passed Mr. Burt's Chinese ordeal.
Just why a New York city special excise agent should know the name of "the first railway station east of Ogdensburg," or how many miles it is from Ogdensburg to Buffalo, or the names of the four trank lines of railroad in the State, or the depth of a water supply reservoir, the contents in gallons and its area being given, the boys do not know, but they said that these were among the questions they were required to answer. According to the stories, the answers to the reservoir problem varied from 4 to 4,000,-

000 feet.

The trade in hotel registers has become so

The trade in hotel registers has become so great since the Raines haw went into effect that a Nassau street stationer advertises bargain days for them.

Several alvances have been made on the part of representatives of clubs to get Alfred R. Page, counsel to Special Reputy Exclse Commissioner Hilliard, to make a test case to determine the limbility of clubs to the \$500 liquor tax fixed by the Raines law. All of these gentlemen want Mr. Page to institute proceedings to enjoin some particular club from doing a liquor business. Mr. Page has declined, because the Raines law provides that such a proceeding must stand or fall on the decision of the lower court.

Raines law provides that such a proceeding must stand or fall on the decision of the lower court.

Mr. Page wants the question passed on by the Court of Appeals, and will walt until he can get a care inder some other provision of the law. The order chance seems to lie in a criminal proceeding. But the police, acting on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, will not molest bona fide clubs, and it would be a difficult matter to get the Grand Jury to indict.

The Comptroller received yesterday the first consignment of Raines law moneys from Commissioner Hilliard. There was \$855,425.66 altogether, that being two-thirds of the amount collected by Mr. Hilliard for the first two weeks of May. He promised to make weekly returns of the city's share horeafter.

CLUBS INCORPORATED.

Six More New York Clubs Filed Their Certificates Yesterday. ALBANY, May 14.-The club incorporations

still continue, and New York city is the location of most of them. The following filed their certificates of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day:

The Kensington Driving Club, a social driving The Kensington Driving Ciub, a social driving club to improve the breed of horses, with noise.

"I'm not making any fuss," he said. "I'll get a wooden leg and be of some use, any way."

Dr. Fulton of Irvington came to the carriage as Mr. Jaffray was being taken home. He was joined in a few minutes by Dr. D. H. Coutant of Tarrytown. After an examination they decided that the leg must be amputated. A telegram was sent to this city for Dr. Bull and Dr. Stimpson. They arrived at 10:30 o'clock, and found Mr. Jaffray resting comfortable. They decided to perform the operation at once. Mr. Jaffray was put under the influence of aniestheties, and his leg was cut off two inches above the kneed comfortably during the afternoon. It is thought that he will be entirely well in three months.

Mr. Jaffray has five brothers. Hesides the two who were on the train, there are John and Howard, who are in business, and Percy, who is at Harvard College. He has two sisters, one of them Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell of Boston. Mr. Barnay, Mr. Jaffray is thas two sisters, one of the Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell of Boston. Mr. Barnay, Mr. Jaffray is the structure of the Rev. W. D. Parker Morgan and the Rev. William Benjamin of St. Barnabas's Church of the Heavenly Rest by Bishop Potter, assisting by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and the Rev. William Benjamin of St. Barnabas's Church in Irvington. The families of both are well known in seciety. Mr. Jaffray is a member of the Union Club.

A Raby's Body in a Vallee.

Charles Viebrock, a car cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charles Viebrock as a cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charles Viebrock as a cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charles Viebrock as a cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charles Viebrock as a cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charles Viebrock as a cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charles Viebrock as a cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charles Viebrock as a cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charles Viebrock as a cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charles Viebrock as a cleaner at the Pennchalt of the Charle club to improve the breed of horses, with

RECEIPTS FROM THE LIQUOR TAIL 83.540.870 Collected Up to Date, of Which

ALBANY, May 14.-The total amount of noneys collected in this State for the issue of tax certificates under the Raines Liquor Tax law up to date, exclusive of moneys collected in Otsego and Schuyler counties, was \$3,546,370. The State's one-third share of this amount is \$1.182.123. The balance goes to the localities The collections in the various counties were at

	follows:			
	Albany	\$44,850	Ningara	20.5
	Allegany	5,050	Oneida	28.5
	Broome	80,765	Onondaga	88.6
	Catteraugus		Ontario	8.8
	Cayuea	4.135		71.0
	Chautanqua	14,405	Oswero	24.0
	Chemung	0.600	Putnam	4.0
	Chenango	11.410	Queens	154.9
	Citaton	16, 100	Hennselner	68,0
	Cotumbia	11.700		100,50
١	Cortland	0.300	Rockland	20.H
١	Deaware	0.450	St. Lawrence	12.1
ı	Intebess	81.450	Saratoga	41.9
١	Erie	181.010		12.6
ł	East &	7,400	Schoharie	0.0
١	Franklin	N.700		18.7
ı		10.210	Steuben	14.0
ı	Fuiton	18.560	Suffeth	24.0
١	Gennage	17,410	Salitvan	11.0
ı	Greene	560	Tiogh	18.6
ı	Hami-ton	25,540	Lompkins	7.9
ı	Herstmer	単型の対象を	lister.	20.91
ı	Jefferson	725.0	Arren	18,00
ı	Kings		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	17.50
ı	Lawis		Washington	14,88
Į	Livingston	11.925	Wayne	187.0
١	Madison		Westchester	
ı	Monroe	24,870	Wyomlag	2.4
ı	Montgomery	18,000	Yatos	6,31
ı	New York	1,280,108		

RAINES LAW EMERGENCIES. A Labor Lyceum Now a Club and May Bos

come a Restaurant. The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association has hanged its constitution and been transformed nto a club. This step was taken to avoid coming into conflict with the Raines law, there being a saloon connected with the Lyceum. If those who are enforcing the Raines law decide to har out clubs the saloon probably will be

STREET SWEEPER'S FICTIM DYING. Mrs. Daresa, It Is Said, was Struck on the Head With a Broom.

Mrs. Marie Daresa of 30 Thompson street, who, on May 2, it is alleged, was struck on the head with a broom in the hands of Dominick Malfi, a sweeper in the Street Cleaning Departs ment, was reported last night to be in a dying Condition.

Three doctors, who are attending the woman, not lied the police that she would probably die before morning.

Mail, who was out on ball, was rearrested as he betne at all suffivan street, and locked up in

his betne at 61 Suffivan a Where Yesterday's Fires Were, A. M. 1 50, 235 West Fifty-fourth street, John Company, Carriage \$750, 3 51, 589 First avenue, L. A.

panel is intelligent, January Still.

P. 1 1913, First First Homeon street, Marous Klein,
demonstrating 3 50 and West time street. I. G. Liopman, which St. 12 and the reference refining 4 10

St. 12 and street bridge 6 15 3 Avenue A. Be

Flint's Fine Furniture.

An exceptional array of Summer Novelties. Factory prices.